

The LIBRARY CHRONICLE

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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LET US READ WITH METHOD
AND PROPOSE TO OURSELVES
AN END TO WHAT OUR STUDIES
MAY POINT . . . THE USE OF
READING IS TO AID US IN
THINKING . EDWARD GIBBON

The LIBRARY CHRONICLE

VOL. III

NO. 1

Alex. E. Sweet in the Texas Collection

MANY ITEMS in the Texas Collection are of interest only to local antiquarians, but there are some holdings which will be valued both by the student of the local scene and by the student of American letters. Among this latter group is the collection of items by Alexander Edwin Sweet and his collaborator, J. Armoy Knox.

Alex. E. Sweet was the son of a San Antonio merchant who served several terms as mayor. Sweet was educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, New York, and Carlsruhe, Germany, from where he returned in 1863 to join the Thirty-third Texas Cavalry, C.S.A. After the war he read for the bar and practiced law with little success, and he soon began to write for San Antonio papers. He worked for the *Express*, the *Ledger*, and the *Herald* before he became the San Antonio correspondent for the *Galveston News*. It was on the *News* that he made his reputation as a humorist, first with his "San Antonio Siftings," a column of humorous comment, and later, after he moved to Galveston in 1879, with the column of "Galveston Siftings."¹

While in Galveston he began collaborating with J. Armoy Knox, and in May, 1881, they moved to Austin and began

¹Will M. Clemens, *Famous Funny Fellows* (New York, 1883), pp. 138-140; Vinton Lee James, *Frontier and Pioneer Recollections of Early Days in San Antonio and West Texas* (San Antonio, 1938), pp. 92-93; *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, 37 volumes (New York, 1896-.....), v. 6, p. 31; C. W. Raines, *Year Book for Texas, 1901* (Austin, 1902), pp. 399-400.

publication of *Texas Siftings*, a weekly humor paper which was at first purely Texan in circulation and scope, but which was destined to become a national, and even international, magazine. *Texas Siftings* earned its reputation on the strength of a book, *On a Mexican Mustang through Texas from the Gulf to the Rio Grande*, which was written by Sweet and Knox before they began the paper, and which ran serially during the second year of publication. *On a Mexican Mustang* was published in 1883 and went through at least eight editions, including two printed in England and one in Germany.

So popular was *Texas Siftings* that in 1884 it was moved to New York, and by the end of the decade it had a circulation of over a hundred thousand copies per week. In 1886 a smaller (quarto) page size was adopted and the magazine "came out a full-fledged illustrated humorous paper."² A. Miner Griswold ("Fat Contributor") joined the staff that year and contributed his smoothly written historical tales, which depend chiefly upon anachronisms and puns for their humor. Knox had begun calling himself manager in 1883, and did little writing for the magazine after the move to New York. He did other writing, however, and published *A Devil of a Trip* in 1888, a reprint of an account of a boat trip down the St. Lawrence River, which had been run in several daily papers. A London edition of the *Siftings* was started in 1887. The circulation began to drop after 1891; Sweet sold out in 1895; and *Texas Siftings* died in 1897.

The Texas Collection contains a broken file of *Texas Siftings* for its first eleven years, 1881-1892. Four of the sixteen volumes are complete, and most of the others lack only three or four numbers, although there are a few volumes with gaps of eight or ten issues. This is the only known file of the first five years of *Texas Siftings*, and it is the only collection of

²*Texas Siftings*, v. 9, June 16, 1888, p. 2.

any size other than that in the Library of Congress.³ The Texas Collection also has copies of the eight editions of *On a Mexican Mustang* and a copy of the London edition of Knox's *A Devil of a Trip*. In addition, there are copies of two books of selections from *Texas Siftings: Sketches from "Texas Siftings,"* 1882, and *Three Dozen Good Stories from Texas Siftings*, 1887.

Sweet was the central figure of the *Texas Siftings* staff throughout its span, and he was the best and most versatile of the three humorists who did the bulk of the writing. Gaining a great deal of his popularity through his ability to follow popular trends in humor and comment, he used most of the humorous devices which were current in his day. He wrote dialect pieces (the Reverend Whangdoodle Baxter "Sermons" and "The Johnny Chaffie Letters"), humorous verse, jokes and "paragraphs," sketches on hundreds of facets of Texas and New York life, and editorials, both serious and humorous. Most important of all, he created the character Col. Bill Snort, a corrupt, cunning, petty, and sponging newspaperman who rises from the editorship of the Crosby County *Clarion and Farmer's Vindicator* to political advisor to President Harrison. For five years Col. Snort appears in the *Siftings* as the subject of sketches, most of them concerning Snort's getting himself into tight spots from which he extricates himself by trickery. Then for three years there are excerpts from the *Clarion and Farmer's Vindicator* in the *Siftings*. In 1889 Snort insinuates himself into the White House as political advisor on breaking the Solid South, and he writes confidential letters back to Texas concerning life among the great.

³*Union List of Serials in Libraries in the United States and Canada*, second edition (New York, 1945), p. 2759; *Supplement to the Union List of Serials* (New York, 1945), p. 1032. N. B.—Although the *Union List* shows holdings in the Library of Congress for all of the years of publication, a letter from Miss Elsie Rackstraw, chief of the loan division of the reference department of the Library of Congress, states that DLC has only volumes 6-29, May, 1886-June, 1897.

The letters generally discuss several topics and are usually uneven in quality. Once James G. Blaine talks to Snort and makes "an assault on my unswerving fidelity to Harrison."

Taking a seat alongside me, he rolled up his eyes, in which there was the cold glitter of villainy, and said in a tone of bogus despair:

"The outlook for us reform Republicans in 1892 is jam-full of woe. It pains me to think, Col. Snort," he continued, heaving a deep artesian-well sort of a sigh, "that the refusal of Tanner to remain in office will alienate the soldier vote from our worthy President."

"I, too, am as full of panes as a bay window, for as you say, the boys in blue are swearing like a man who has just fallen over a wheelbarrow in the dark."

"Yes, indeed," replied Blaine, cheerfully, forgetting for the moment that he was trying to look sad; "and Tanner's friends will go for Harrison's scalp. It fills me with weird forebodings. Ha! ha! ha! ha!" Then looking as if he had the toothache, Blaine said, wearily: "Tanner will hurt Harrison's prospects, I'm afraid."

Then Blaine begins his work of trying to convert Snort to his camp.

"We don't want a blatant demagogue who wallows in the fetid cesspool of festering corruption. We don't want a man who in his heart of hearts does not believe that the concentration of capital is a national calamity, a hydra-headed monster that threatens the bulwarks of our liberties. On the contrary, we want for President in 1892 a man of the people, a man upon whom the millions of free hearts and honest hands are willing to rest the hopes and destinies of the Republic, not a bilious barnacle, not a soulless Indiana clam, but a magnetic man. Now, Snort, how do you stand?"

"I stand on my feet, like everybody else, Mr. Blaine."

Blaine took in his magnetic hand one of my exquisitely moulded fingers. His grasp was cold and clammy, like that of a serpent. He focussed me with his magnetic eye. I perceived that if I hesitated, he would hoodoo me into pledging myself to support him in 1892, so I sprang to my feet, exclaiming:

VOL. 2-No. 11.
Copyright, 1929 by Texas Holdings Pub. Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AND AUSTIN, TEXAS, JULY 17, 1886.

10 Cents a Copy,
64 per Year in Advance



"There's Andy Falkner, of Texas! He owes me \$27 on a game of poker."⁴

When, in the spring of 1891, Harrison made a good-will tour around the country, Bill was an essential part of the company. The procedure was the same in each place Harrison stopped, says Bill.

First comes the dirge-breathing brass band tooting "Hail to the Chief," "A Bran' New Coon in Town," or "Johnny Get Your Gun" or some other appropriate madrigal.

Next comes a prayer by some local Whangdoodle Baxter, who thanks the Almighty that things ain't quite as bad as they might be.

Then an address of welcome by the mayor of the city, who usually tries to work Harrison for a Federal appointment before it is all over. It is always the same speech. These neat little Harrison speeches which you read in the newspapers are never delivered. They are written up by myself and an Associated Press reporter we keep on the car for that purpose.

Harrison's speech boiled down is: "My friends, I have only time to say thank you. This is the most beautiful town and the most intelligent audience I have seen since I left Washington. Once more thanks for this demonstration, which I do not attribute to my official position, but to my personal worth."

The federal officials in the crowd hurrah. Russ says "Bully for Pa!" Wanamaker turns loose a big toy balloon with his ad. on it. Somebody in the crowd asks about the Force Bill, or the tariff, or who is paying the expenses of the trip—I jerk the bell-rope, and off we go.

Yours for Reform,

Bill Snort.⁵

⁴*Texas Siftings*, v. 11, October 19, 1889, p. 8.

⁵*Texas Siftings*, v. 15, May 23, 1891, p. 3.

Even such a small sampling as these quotations reveals clearly how completely Snort falls within the traditions of American humor. Jack Downing, Birdofredum Sawin, Sut Lovingood, Artemus Ward, and Petroleum V. Nasby were all Bill Snort's ancestors, for most of them were rascals and all were debunkers of the great, and many of them found favor at the side of the people they were debunking.

Not all of Sweet's humor was on a par with his Snort letters, for most of his time was spent in trying to fill the pages of his magazine, and quantity was, unfortunately, his aim. He was, however, a good satirist at his best, and he was the only Texan of his age whose pen made its mark on the national scene.

ERNEST B. SPECK
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

John Kingston, Baltimore Publisher

AUNT ELIZABETH BRANWELL of Penzance and Hareworth Parsonage, Yorkshire, in her will dividing her savings among the three Brontë girls and a fourth niece, Elizabeth Jane Kingston, speaks of "my sister Anne Kingston,"¹ thus contradicting other records to the effect that it was Mrs. Brontë's sister Jane who married John Kingston. Recently there has come into my hands a series of autograph letters² written by Elizabeth Jane Kingston to her American brother-in-law, which, beside proving that her mother was Jane, identify her father as a hitherto but faintly glimpsed Baltimore publisher in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

John Kingston, according to his own statement, came from Towcester, Northamptonshire,³ where at sixteen years of age it pleased the Lord through the work of Methodist preachers to convict him of "sin, righteousness, and judgment," to the great alarm of his parents until he was able to persuade them that he "had only forsaken the mad and frantic ways of an evil world . . . to seek the Lord and serve him." Later, going up to London, he came under the training of John Wesley, and so profited thereby that within two years, about the time of Wesley's death, he was admitted to the membership of preachers.

¹Clement Shorter's *The Brontës: Life and Letters*, 1908, I, 245. It is possible that Shorter's transcript is in error.

²The property of Mrs. Florence Hester Wood and her aunt, Mrs. Helen Fagan Spencer, to whom my thanks are due for the free use of these papers.

³Many of the details of this sketch were generously sent me by Mr. Nathan Burgster of Redondo Beach, Calif., a descendant of John Kingston. From the Towcester Parish Register Mr. Burgster learned that John Kingston, son of Thomas Kingston and Ann Osborn Kingston, was baptized on April 21, 1769.

In August, 1791, near his twenty-second birthday, Bishop Thomas Coke marked him as missionary to the negroes of the West Indies, and in November following he landed in the Barbados. For three years he moved from island to island, preaching repentance to sinners and comforting saints, to the accompaniment of spiritual experiences that dwarfed in his recital storms and pestilence which took heavy toll of his physical strength. He came safely through the great hurricane of August, 1793, to fall victim, ten days later, to yellow fever, surviving as by a miracle. Before he was fully recovered he was seized by an "intermitting fever" which drove him to the North American Continent to recuperate, but not to rest.

Except for a short stay in the home of a Methodist preacher near Lynn, Massachusetts, there was no cessation of labor. Moving southward, he attended a conference in New London, stopped a while in New York which was in the grip of a yellow fever epidemic; and preached in Philadelphia's "great church to a large congregation." In that city he had the pleasure of seeing "the great Washington," whose "appearance and behavior were noble and pleasing." In Baltimore he joined himself to its "large and respectable" Methodist Society, and, on the death of its preacher, succeeded to the pastorate. Here he suffered an unspecified experience which he records in characteristic phraseology: "The Lord was graciously pleased to humble me and show me my great ignorance and weakness." Later he continued his tour as far south as Alexandria, Virginia, viewing on his way the "foundation of Congress Hall in the New City of Washington."

After almost three years on the mainland of North America, he returned to his work among the West Indian negroes, and two years later, in May, 1798, he boarded the *Cotton Planter* for England, landing at Plymouth on July 1. He spent the Sabbath with friends in that place, to their "mutual edification," and took up his journey to London, shouting within himself, "Bless the Lord, O my Soul, and forget not all his benefits."

All these and many more experiences in the New World, highly colored by fervid Methodist enthusiasm, the Reverend Mr. Kingston wrote in his "Memoirs" running through four numbers of the *Methodist Magazine*, from May to August, 1799.⁴

The *Minutes of Conference* continues his story in outline. At a meeting in Manchester on July 29, 1799, he was appointed to the Carmarthen Circuit. At Penzance he met Jane Branwell, and married her in Madron Church on June 12, 1800. In course of the next six years he held four charges: Truro, Launceston, Nottingham, and Shrewsbury. He continued to contribute to *The Methodist Magazine*, and the issue for March, 1806, carried his engraved portrait as frontispiece. There is nothing in the records to prepare one for the announcement in next year's *Minutes* that he had been expelled from Conference, nor any indication of his offense, the fact being entered in terse conventional question-and-answer statement:

Q.6 Has any preacher been expelled this year?

A. John Kingston.

Soon after his expulsion from Conference, Kingston, with his wife and four children, took boat for America, settling in Baltimore, where he had preached more than ten years earlier. There a fifth child was born, a girl given the name Elizabeth Jane. When Elizabeth Jane was ten months old, Mrs. Kingston, unable longer to combat "fevers" and marital unhappiness, acting on her doctor's advice, returned to Penzance, taking Elizabeth Jane with her but leaving the four older children with their father. Her independent action was made possible by her father's will, taking effect at his death in April, 1808, granting her an annuity for £50 per year, provided that it should not be at the disposal of her husband or subject to his control. In Penzance Jane lived out her

⁴Kindly lent me by the Library of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

allotted eighty-two years, and there Elizabeth Jane grew up, lived and died, in her later years writing the letters which recount the tragic fortune of the Kingston family.

In Baltimore, where he must have had a wide acquaintance from his earlier residence, Kingston set up as stationer, book-seller, and publisher. An advertisement in one of his publications reads, "Books for sale at J. Kingston's Store, 164 Market-street: Family Bibles, with and without a comment, in plain and elegant bindings. The Book of Common Prayer, in plain and morocco bindings. Elegant Books for children . . . and School Books and Stationary [*sic*] in general." According to the Baltimore Directory and the imprints of his books, his place of business for five years or longer was 164 Market Street, also called Baltimore Street, in the heart of the present business section of Baltimore. In 1816, again according to the Baltimore Directory, he set up as a drygoods merchant at 202 Baltimore Street, but moved in the next year to 72 Green Street, Old Town. On the side he indulged in a land speculation which justifies Elizabeth Jane's observation of herself and Thomas, "We are not clever at business, neither was our father."

But despite this, and perhaps other bad investments, Kingston had by 1818 accumulated enough money to return with his children to England, carrying reasonable capital to set himself up in business there. He did not, however, take the children to their mother in Penzance, but to his sister, a Mrs. Spooner, in London. There their mother visited them twice, trying as best she could to repair their ill-nourished condition and supply them with needed clothing. But before the end of the year, Kingston, having lost his money through a bad loan, departed again for America, putting his wife a second time "to the grief of parting with her children."

Again the Baltimore Directory, in 1819-23, lists Kingston as a drygoods merchant, this time at 92 Sharp Street, West Side, South of Lee. Apparently his mercantile venture was

not successful, for late in 1823 or early in 1824 he moved to New York to set up as a bookseller. There, states the *New York Evening Post* for Monday, April 26, 1824, he died of pleurisy: "DIED on Saturday morning last, Mr. John Kingston, Bookseller, aged 55. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 130 Broadway." The death certificate adds that he was buried in the Methodist Cemetery on Allen Street.⁵

It is evident that Elizabeth Jane knew very little about her father's life in America, for, though she talks much in her letters of books and reading, she never once refers to him as author or publisher. She says, merely, without specifying the dates, that he was a stationer in Maiden Lane, New York City, selling religious pamphlets for a London house. In the same connection she adds that he lived only five or six years after his return to America in 1819, dying of a fever in Baltimore or New York.

I have examined in the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Library of the University of Virginia, Enoch Pratt Free Library, and the Maryland Historical Society Library⁶ twenty-three of the twenty-four following titles printed by John Kingston:

The Doctrine of Salvation, Faith and Good Works, extracted from the homilies of the Church of England. By a clergyman of the Church of England. Baltimore: Printed by John W. Butler, for J. Kingston, 164, Market-street, 1808.

Pp. 18. 67/8" x 41/2".

The Lord Jesus Christ's Sermon on the Mount. With a course of questions and answers, explaining that valuable portion of scripture, and intended chiefly for the instruction of young persons. By the Rev. John Eyton. . . . Baltimore: *Printed for*

⁵The death certificate states that he died on April 26, and that he was 53 years, eight days old.

⁶The unfailing helpfulness of all these institutions is gratefully acknowledged.

J. Kingston, Book-Seller, 164, Market-st. Price 25 Cents.
S. Magill, Printer . . . 1808.

12mo. Pp. viii, 40, [ii]. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4". Price \$.25

The Reader's Cabinet: consisting of more than a hundred papers, original and extract, in prose and verse calculated to instruct the mind . . . reform the morals . . . and amend the heart. Baltimore: Published by John Kingston, Book-seller, No. 164, Market-Street. Samuel Magill, Printer. 1809.

12mo. Pp. vi, 294, [ii]. 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 4".

Brooke's Fool of Quality; or, The History of Henry Earl of Moreland. First American, (*from the third London edition*). In two volumes: . . . Baltimore: Published and sold by J. Kingston, book-seller, No. 164, Market-Street, and by all the principal booksellers in the United States. Edward Matchett, Printer. 46, N. Charles-Street. 1810.

12mo. 2v. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Price \$2.50

An Extract from the Journal of Mr. John Nelson, Preacher of The Gospel. Containing an account of God's Dealings with him, from his youth to the forty-second year of his age. Written by himself. . . . Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston, Bookseller, 164 Market-street. Magill and Chine, Printers. 1810.

12mo. Pp. 214. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Price \$.62

The New American Biographic Dictionary; or, Memoirs of Many of the Most Eminent Persons That Have Ever Lived in This or Any Other Nation. . . . By John Kingston. Baltimore: Printed for John Kingston, and sold at his Book and Stationary Store, 164, Market-Street. Warner and Hanna, Print. 1810.

12mo. Pp. Front. (port.), 302. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Price \$1.50

Our Lord Jesus Christ's Sermon On the Mount: with a course of questions and answers, explaining that valuable portion of scripture: Intended chiefly for the instruction of Young Persons. By the Rev. John Eyton . . . to which is added, Bishop Kinn's morning and evening hymn. Second American edition. Baltimore: Printed for J. Kingston, Bookseller, 164, Market-St., Price 25 Cents. B. W. Sower, & Co. Printers. 1810.

12mo. Pp. viii, [9-10]-65. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4". Price \$.25

The Parlour Companion, selected principally from the celebrated works of Gregory, Blair, Johnson, Pope, Thompson, Addison, Mallet, and Carlos. Baltimore: Printed for J. Kingston, Sold at his Book and Stationary Store, No. 164, Market-Street . . . Also, by the principal booksellers in the United States. 1810.

12mo. Pp. Front., vii, 8-213 (misnumbered 113). 5 7/16" x 3 1/4". Price \$.62

A World without Souls . . . 4th American, from the 2d London edition. Baltimore: Published by John Kingston. Benjamin Edes, printer. 1810.

12mo. Pp. vi, 144. 7 3/16" x 4 1/16". Price \$.62

An Account of the Experience of Mrs. Hester Anne Rogers: written by herself. To which is added, Spiritual Letters, calculated to illustrate and enforce Holiness of Heart. Also, a Sermon, preached on the occasion of her death, October 26, 1794, By the Rev. Thomas Coke, L.L.D. with an Appendix, written by her husband; and containing selections transcribed from her manuscript journals. Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston, Bookseller, No. 164, Market Street. Griggs and Dickinson, Printers. 1811.

12mo. Pp. i-vi, [7-9]-286. 6 13/16" x 4".

The Catechism of Nature: for the use of Children. By Dr. Martinet, Professor of Philosophy at Zutphen. Translated from the Dutch . . . Baltimore: Printed for and sold by Fielding Lucas, jun. and John Kingston, at their Bookstores, Market-street. B. W. Sower, & Co. Printers, 1811.

8vo. Pp. 105, (i), ii.

Devout Exercises of the Heart, in meditation and soliloquy, prayer and praise. By the late Pious and Ingenius Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe. Reviewed and published at her Request, by I. Watts, D.D. Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston, No. 164, Market-street. B. W. Sower, & Co. Printers. 1811.

12mo. Pp. 232, [1p. adv.]. 5" x 3". Price \$1.25 (entered in another list at \$1.00)

A Monument of Parental Affection, to a Dear and only Son. By the Rev. Joshua Gilpin, . . . To which is now added a fine poem entitled The Christian's Triumph over Death . . .

Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston, Bookseller, 164, Market-Street. B. W. Sower, & Co. Printers, 1811.

12mo. Pp. vii, [viii], 9-158. 5" x 3 1/4".

The New Pocket Biographical Dictionary: Containing Memoirs of the most eminent persons, both Ancient and Modern, who have ever adorned this or any other country. Embellished with Portraits. By John Kingston : . . Second Edition improved. Baltimore, Published by J. Kingston, Bookseller, 164, Market Street B. W. Sower, & Co., Printers. 1811.

12mo. Pp. Front. (port.), iv, [5]-308, [3]. 5 1/2" x 3 1/4".
Price \$2.00

Sambo and Tony, A Dialogue; between two Africans in S. Carolina. To which is added biographical sketches of two West India Black Men, &c. Baltimore: Published by John Kingston. A. Miltenberger, Printer. 1811.

12mo. Pp. 1-107, [1]. 5 7/16" x 3 7/16". Price \$.25

A Short History of the Ancient Israelites: with an account of their manners, customs, laws, polity, religion, sects, arts, and trades, division of time, wars, captivities, &c. A work of the greatest utility. . . . By Adam Clarke, L.L.D. Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston, Bookseller, 164, Market-Street. B. W. Sower, & Co. Printers. 1811.

12mo. Pp. Front. (port.), vi, [7]-307. 7" x 4 1/8". Price \$1.25

Practical Piety; or, The Influence of the Religion of the Heart on the Conduct of the Life. By Hannah More. . . . To which is added, a brief sketch of the Author's Life. Two Volumes in one. Baltimore, Published by J. Kingston. T. & G. Palmer, printers. 1812.

12mo. Pp. xii, 304. 7" x 4". Price \$1.00, "bound and lettered."

A Sermon, Occasioned by the Burning of the Theatre in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-sixth of December, 1811: by which disastrous event more than one hundred lives were lost. Delivered in St. Peter's Church, Baltimore: On the Twelfth of January, 1812. By George Dashiell. Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston, Bookseller and Stationer, 164, Market-street. A. Miltenberger Printer.

Large 8vo. Pp. 1-16. 8 3/4" x 5 1/2".

Elegant Classical English Poetry, from Campbell, Young, Gay, M. G. Lewis, Dryden, Addison, Cotton, Pope, and Logan. Pointing through Nature, up to Nature's God. Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston. S. P. Child & Co. Print. 1813.

12mo. Pp. Front., viii, 68. $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$.

Letters written by the late Right Honourable Phillip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to His Son. In two volumes. . . . Baltimore: Published by John Kingston, Market-street; and sold by the principal Booksellers in the United States. A. Miltenberger, print. 1813.

4to. 2v. $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. Price \$2.25

The Christian's Pattern; or, A Treatise of the Imitation of Christ: Written in Latin by Thomas a Kempis. Translated by John Wesley, M.A. From the twenty-first London Edition. Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston Bookseller, 164, Market-Street. 1813.

16mo. Pp. 236, [iv]. $5'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. Price \$.50

The Life of General George Washington, By John Kingston. . . . Baltimore: Published by J. Kingston; and sold by all the Principal Booksellers throughout the United States. A. Miltenberger, Print. 1813.

24mo. Pp. Front. (port.), viii, [9]-228. $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$.

Fletcher's Appeal to Matter of Fact & Common Sense; or, A Rational Demonstration of Man's Corrupt and Lost Estate. . . . From the nineteenth London Edition. To which is now added, The Life of the Venerable Author, compiled for this work from the most authentic sources, By J. Kingston. Baltimore: Printed for and sold by J. Kingston, at his Book and Stationary Store, No. 164, Market-Street; sold also by the principal booksellers in the United States. 1814. J. Robinson, Printer.

4to. Pp. Front. (port.), viii, 460. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$.

Particular account of the Dreadful Fire at Richmond, Virginia, December 26, 1811. Which destroyed the theatre and the house adjoining, and in which more than sixty persons were either burnt to death, or destroyed in attempting to make their escape. To which is added, some observations on theatrical performances; and, an essay from the Virginia Argus, proving profaneness inconsistent with politeness. . . . Balti-

more: Printed for and sold by J. Kingston, and all the Booksellers in the United States. B. W. Sower, & Co. Printers. 1812.

Large 8vo. Pp. [iv], [5]—48. 8½" x 4¾".⁷

Occasional advertising matter inserted in Kingston's publications adds several titles to the foregoing list, together with information as to the number of copies sold and prices per copy. In his preface to *The Reader's Cabinet*, for instance, the publisher "most respectfully informs his friends that the long number of Subscribers to *The Reader's Cabinet*, 2000 and upward, prevented him from publishing a list of names." He hopes his "respectable patrons will deem this a sufficient apology."

At the end of the little volume he announces that he "intends publishing, with all convenient speed, by subscription, in Six Parts, *A Dictionary of the Holy Bible*, . . . printed on a fine paper, royal octavo size, with a new small pica letter," and containing "a map of Palestine describing the travels of Jesus Christ, and a map of the countries and places mentioned in the New Testament, where the gospel was planted by the Apostles—the whole making together two large handsome, octavo volumes." He promises that the work will be delivered to subscribers in parts, one "every 3 months, until the whole is completed," at one dollar per part. Also, he states, "speedily will be published by subscription *The World in Miniature*; comprising sacred and profane history together with voyages and travels, and a considerable number of valuable miscellaneous papers, many of which were never before published; relative to Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The book will contain about 300 pages; will be printed on good paper, and

⁷Mr. James W. Foster, Director of The Maryland Historical Society, kindly sent for my examination "*An Essay on Anger*. By John Fawcett. A.M. . . . third edition, Baltimore: Published by John Kingston, Jr., Northwest Corner of Market and Liberty streets. Wm. Woody, Printer, 1826." Since our original John Kingston died in 1824, the volume is obviously not his. Possibly it represents a venture of his son John, of whom nothing is known except that soon before or after 1830 he went West and disappeared from the knowledge of his family, who supposed that he "died of a fever."

substantially bound." The price to subscribers was one dollar. A third item sets forth that "J. Kingston is preparing to print by subscription, in an elegant Pocket Volume, price \$1.50, *The New American Biographical Dictionary*," and promises that "There will be found in this work, more of the American Worthies than in any ever before published." This is probably the volume that appeared as *The New American Biographic Dictionary* (1810) and became, in a second edition the next year, *The New Pocket Biographical Dictionary* stating in the preface, "The first edition of this work, consisting of 1500 copies, having been sold off in a few months has animated the author to exert himself in correcting the whole, enlarging some, and adding new characters, (amongst them are several illustrious women), in this edition, thereby rendering it more worthy of the public approbation." The thirty-three "illustrious women" listed alphabetically from [Marie] Antoinette to "Zoe, fourth wife of Leo" are varied enough in time, place of residence, and character to suit the most catholic taste.

The New Pocket Biographical Dictionary (1811), in its turn, carries proposals for publishing by subscription, in three handsome volumes, royal octavo, a new work entitled *Elegant Specimens of American and European Eloquence*, collected by J. Kingston, and others. The two-page analysis of the work concludes: "N.B. The work will shortly be put to press, as between four and five hundred subscribers are already obtained in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia." The same little volume carries an advertising sheet which not only gives the price of eight of the Kingston publications, but adds two titles to the growing list of his imprints: *New-York Spelling Book*, price 25c, and *New American Hymn Book*, no price given. *Particular Account of the Dreadful Fire at Richmond*, 1812, adds to an announcement of *Chesterfield's Letters* yet another title to be published, "Vacation Evenings, a recent

London work of great utility for schools, &c. — By Cathrine Bayley, widow of a British staff officer."

From other advertisements comes information of books sold by Kingston other than his own publications and "Bibles of all descriptions": "Letters from Europe, 2 vols., Octavo. By a native of Pennsylvania"; "John Dickinson's Political Writings 2 vols. Octavo"; "Dictionaries, Latin, English, &c."; "Piozzi's Journey, Mackenzie's Voyages, The Wanderer in Switzerland, Wesley's Life, Fletcher's Life"; "Cruden's, Taylor's, and Brown's Concordance"; "Skinner's Truth and Order"; "Life of Sir W. Jones, by Lord Teignmouth"; "Saurin's Sermons, Paley's do. Blair's do."; "together with a large number of miscellaneous books: all sorts of School Books and Stationary, and a large assortment of Children's toy books, from 3 to 37½c."

Particular Account of the Dreadful Fire at Richmond reminds its reader that "J. Kingston, at his Book and Stationary Store, always keeps an excellent assortment of Family, Closet, and School Bibles. Also Blair's, Davis', Saurin's, Watt's, Stillman's, Doddridge's, Ewing's, and Erskine's Sermons," together with "Prayer Books in plain and elegant bindings." At his shop he receives subscriptions for "Dr. Thomas Scott's Bible, with Commentary. M'Knight on the Epistles — 6 vols, 8vo. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered — 2 vols, 8vo. Rollin's Ancient History — 8vo, elegant. Gibbon's Roman Empire — 8 vols, 8vo. elegant. With a great variety of Biography, Classics, Histories, and School Books, &c. &c."

The Life of General George Washington carries on the back side of its original blue board covers fifteen "elegant miniatures" to be found in Kingston's shop, four of them, at least, of his own publishing: Diamond Bible, superb, \$5.00; Wesley's Hymn book, \$.50; Kempis or Christian's Pattern, \$.50; Letters of Junius, \$1.25; Lord Chesterfield's Letters, \$2.25; Devout Exercises of the Heart, \$1.00; Biographical Dictionary, \$2.00; Homer's Iliad, \$1.75; Butler's Hudibras, \$1.25;

Aiken's Vocal Poetry, \$1.25; Haley's Triumphs of Temper, \$.75; Goldsmith and Collin's Poems, \$1.50; British Spy, \$.87; Ovid's Metamorphoses, Dryden's Virgil, &c. &c."

All of Kingston's publications, both the works themselves and his editorial comments, have a distinct educational and religious slant, reflecting the taste of the times highly colored by his own Methodist enthusiasm. Though his later statements are, for the most part, dignified and restrained enough, several of his earlier "Advertisements" are sentimentally sloppy. He offers no apology to the American people for presenting them with the Rev. Joshua Gilpin's *A Monument of Parental Affection to a Dear and only Son*, since "no good or intelligent parent, or who has the least desire of becoming such, can read this admirable piece of youthful biography, so important in manner and excellent in style, without exclaiming in all the 'joy of grief,' What a Father! . . . What a mother! . . . What a son! . . . Only in his nineteenth year when he died, and refined by wisdom, learning, and grace to the extended years of Methuselah." His recommendation of *An Account of the Experiences of Mrs. Hester Anne Rogers*, written by herself, is even worse: "I who had a pretty intimate knowledge of the sweet Christian deportment of Mrs. Hester Anne Rogers, (the subject of the following interesting memoir) conceive it hardly possible, that any wife or mother can seriously peruse the book without deriving from it the greatest advantage. — I well remember a lady of the finest sense and feeling, coming into her husband's presence one day, with eyes suffused in tears, and on his tenderly enquiring the cause of her sadness, she replied, 'I have been reading the life of Mrs. Rogers, and am quite distressed to think I am so unlike her.'"

The Christian's Pattern, "this little book written by Kempis, a French Catholic," he recommended as "worth its weight in gold. It has been translated into almost every language; and read with pious delight by all ranks of people; and will, no

doubt, continue to be so read, as long as wisdom and goodness are considered estimable in the earth."

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excellent character indeed and worthy the imitation of all. — Edwin and Emma, is very good, because it is very natural and sentimental. — Pope's Messiah and Thompson's Address, to the Deity, are Grand and sublime. — The Child of Misery, by Carlos, and his Mental Beauty, are truly chaste and beautiful. The Wooden Leg, is a good patriotic tale. — and the Unfortunate Lady and Coquette, will serve for caution and commiseration."

Though Kingston offers no introductory comment of his own on *Chesterfield's Letters*, a title one would hardly expect to find on his list, he is protected in its publication by the Reverend Dr. George Gregory's preface to the edition which he reprints, declaring the conviction that "there is not any book extant in our own, or perhaps any other language, which contains such a fund of useful practical knowledge as Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son." Impressed with this opinion, Dr. Gregory goes on to say that he had procured a copy from which he expected to expunge every exceptionable passage for the use of his own children, when he was prevailed upon to lend himself to the preparation of an edition for publication, "that it might have the sanction of some name, not altogether unknown in the religious world to give it that currency which its utility deserves."

Next to religion, the ruling enthusiasm of Kingston's publications was patriotism. Washington was his great hero. Though his *Life of General George Washington* is but an abridgement of Corry's work, the Preface contains a delightful personal touch amplifying a brief sentence in his "Memoirs" of 1799. "I well remember," he writes, "being one Sunday afternoon, in the month of October, 1795, at Christ Church in Philadelphia; Bishop White read prayers, and Doctor Magaw preached. General Washington and his lady were there, and none in the congregation seemed more impressed with the sacred service than they. I was particularly struck with the manner in which himself and his wife walked from

the pew to their carriage, at the church door, without stopping to bow or to speak to anyone. General Washington (I presume) considered Religion what in reality it is, the soul devoutly adoring its maker, a personal transaction between a man's conscience and his God." Washington's portrait is used as frontispiece in both *The New American Biographic Dictionary* and *The New Pocket Biographical Dictionary*, while *The Reader's Cabinet* contains no fewer than six pieces pertaining to him.

In an "Address to the Public" in *The New Pocket Biographical Dictionary*, setting forth the excellencies of the soon-to-be-published *Specimens of American and European Eloquence*, Kingston points out that he is adding to Lord Erskine's speeches and others, the inaugural speeches of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison. These, he thinks, together with other American speeches, "will help to serve as an antidote against the poison of those sentiments held out by the Abbé Raynal, and the Edinburgh Reviewers . . . that America has produced no men of splendid and great talents; nor hardly a single book worthy of being preserved, excepting only the works of Franklin." In contradiction of the statement, he cites Jonathan Edward's *Treatise on the Human Will*, "the first book of the kind, perhaps, taking it altogether, ever written on that complex subject," and enumerates the works of other "native born Americans": "Cotton Mather, Dickinson, Davis, Rittenhouse, Fisher Ames, Dr. Rush, and his worthy relation Judge Rush, Sir Benjamin West, Dr. David Ramsey, and the late venerable Porteus, Bishop of London," who "have added an imperishable monument to their names and their beloved country, and may justly be ranked with the highest order of human beings for greatness of intellect and usefulness of life."

Again he pays his tribute to Washington, "Nor can George Washington, the emancipator of America, who was in every respect a great man, an ornament to the world, be placed as

second to any, either in peace or in war, in the cabinet or in the field." He concludes with the "highest wish of all who duly regard the prosperity of these United States" that, "amidst the general shakings of the world, and the almost universal wreck of the European countries, America may, in her civil and religious capacity, be as Mount Zion, which cannot be moved, but which abideth for ever."

The majority of Kingston imprints I have seen are small volumes, duodecimos; royal octavo seems to have been his deluxe size. Anyone who glances through the list I have given of Kingston's publications can but wonder at the number of printers whose names appear. Two of the twenty-four titles do not indicate their printers. The remaining twenty-two are the work of twelve printers or firms of printers, a remarkably large number, it would seem, to be found in a city of fewer than 25,000 persons, such as Baltimore was in Kingston's day, certainly a remarkable range to be employed by one publisher in less than six years. But whatever this diversity may indicate, Kingston's books, in format and execution, compare favorably enough with other books of their period printed in New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. All in all, Kingston to imitate his own phraseology, seems to have been a man of vision and extraordinary energy; in temperament and behavior a typical representative of the broad stream of Methodism which enriched early nineteenth century America. Interesting enough in his own right as an early American publisher, he has no need to borrow color from his kinship to the Brontës.

FANNIE E. RATCHFORD

Alexander Humboldt's "Tablas Geografico-Políticas"

IN THE NOVEMBER, 1947, number of *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, pages 717-718, Theodore E. Treutlein reports on a manuscript copy of Alexander Humboldt's *Tablas Geográfico-Políticas*, which he examined in the Sutro Collection of the San Francisco Public Library. After having commented on the nature and the purpose of the manuscript, he says:

The sketch appeared in print in Mexico, 1822. However, the printed example must be comparatively rare, for it is not listed as in the Library of Congress or in other libraries included in the Union Card Catalogue. Nor is it contained in the Bancroft or the Sutro Collections.

This apparently rare Mexican imprint is in the Latin American Collection of The University of Texas Library. The title page reads: *Tablas Geografico-Políticas / Del Reino de N.E. / Que Manifiestan su Superficie, / Poblacion, Agricultura, Fabricas, Comercio, / Minas, Rentas, y Fuerza Militar. / Por el Baron de Humboldt, presentadas al / Exmo. Señor Virey Don Jose de / Iturrigaray. / Mexico: 1822. / Impreso en la oficina de D. Mariano Ontiveros. / It consists of thirty-six numbered pages, including the title page. Both the title page and the last page have the stamp of Manuel Ramirez, Mexico. Its dimensions are 13 x 19 cm.*

Written in Mexico in the spring of 1804, it did not appear in print until 1822. The reason for its appearance at this time is not certainly known; conjecturally, it may have been printed to serve as a kind of prospectus to the first Spanish edition of Humboldt's *Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne* (5 vols., Paris, 1811). On May 6, 1822, the news-

paper *Noticioso General* of Mexico City carried a notice that the *Tablas Geográfico-Políticas* by Baron de Humboldt could be purchased at Galván's Bookstore for three and one half reales. A little more than fifteen months later, on September 27, 1823, the newspaper *El Sol* of Mexico City, and on October 8, 1823, the newspaper *Aguila Mexicana* also of Mexico City, carried the notice that the Spanish edition of Humboldt's *Essai politique* . . . (Paris, 1822), in four volumes with a general map of the kingdom of New Spain, could be purchased at Galván's Bookstore.

It is quite possible, however, that the printing of the *Tablas geográfico-políticas* had no connection whatever with the publication of the Spanish edition of the complete work in Paris in 1822 but rather that the publication of the two items came about independently as a result of the demands of the time. In 1822, Mexico was occupied with constituting herself an independent nation. Much information concerning the country was needed. Both the executive branch of the government and the constituent congress had appealed to everyone to make known any information available concerning the kingdom of New Spain. Hence both the *Tablas* . . . and the Spanish edition of the *Essai politique* . . . could be expected to find a ready market in Mexico. The *Tablas* . . . being a summary or outline of the larger work was at the time probably the more useful and marketable of the two.

The Mexican imprint is one of the many rare items in the Latin American Collection which are not included in the Union Card Catalogue. It formerly was a part of the private library of Genaro García. Few of the twenty-five thousand printed books and pamphlets of the García Library now a part of the Latin American Collection are represented in the Union Card Catalogue.

NETTIE LEE BENSON

LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIAN

American First Editions at TxU

VI. DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS (1867-1911)

To the Gentle and Generous Reader:

This column assumes that you probably have on your shelves, uncherished, a few volumes which would feel more useful in the Library of The University of Texas, wearing a bookplate inscribed "Gift of Mr. and Mrs." It does not beg for rarities of great price, but for books for which a dealer may pay twenty-five or fifty cents or, at the most, a dollar or two to your uninformed heir or executor. Those of us who wish Texas to have a great collection of American literature would appreciate your friendly help.

IN THE first decade of the twentieth century, David Graham Phillips was to the reading public what Sinclair Lewis and Upton Sinclair, in combination, became somewhat later: chief idol-breaker for the nation. There are Texans who will remember Phillips's series on "The Treason of the Senate" in *Cosmopolitan*, for in July, 1906, he tore up Joseph Weldon Bailey; the series as a whole is now regarded as the muckiest of the muckraking journalism of that era. Phillips's novels, rapidly written and aimed directly at the evils he saw in American society, have been said by John Chamberlain to exemplify in "fullest fictional form" the "strenuousness" of the Progressive movement. Unread today, they will never fail to attract at least the passing attention of social and cultural historians.

Only one of Phillips's books has a lengthy auction record: the sensational *Susan Lenox: Her Fall and Rise* (1917). The story of a prostitute who turns out not only a noble woman but a successful actress, it shocked the magazine public when it was serialized in 1908, and the first edition in book form, published posthumously in 1917, was withdrawn and certain passages deleted, to meet the objections of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Thus launched as desirable, *Susan Lenox* went on the block some 19 times between 1921 and 1942, selling for from \$5.50 to \$47, with a \$16.75 average. The book is still much in demand. Twice in 1943, and once in 1944, it was ordered for TxU, at \$1.50, \$2, and \$2.50; in every case the order was too late to secure the offered copy.

Besides *Susan Lenox*, the present "wants" are three:

The Great God Success (1901).

Her Serene Highness (1902).

The Worth of a Woman . . . In Point of Law (1908).

Of 25 titles, TxU has 21, 17 of them in what appear to be first editions. *The Master Rogue* (1903) was acquired with the many other books of Caroline Margaret Campbell; *The Plum Tree* (1905) came to the library in memory of Johanna Runge, from her children. Chiefly during 1938 and 1939, 19 volumes were added, at an average cost of less than sixty cents. First editions of *Golden Fleece* (1903), *The Second Generation* (1907), *Old Wives for New* (1908), and *The Hungry Heart* (1909) would still be desirable. Most important, however, is *Susan Lenox*. Its first edition, in two volumes, has "(1)" at the end of the letterpress.

THEODORE HORNBERGER

FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

New Acquisitions

THIS SECTION reviews from time to time the important gifts and purchases received in the Library for the period between issues of the CHRONICLE. It is a selective list, and is not always able to mention every item which may be worthy of attention, but it is intended that it shall always be representative of the more significant type of acquisitions.

LATIN AMERICAN COLLECTION

I

For the past two years a determined effort has been made to obtain a complete collection of the plays produced in Argentina in the past twenty-five years and of all materials relating to the Argentine theater. This endeavor has been highly successful due largely to the generous coöperation of the National Commission of Culture (Comisión Nacional de Cultura) of Argentina and of the Sociedad General de Autores de la Argentina.

The National Commission of Culture plays an important role in the active theater movement of Argentina. Theatrical activities of the Commission are carried on through the Institute of Theatrical Studies, which is not a school but a library, archive and museum. This institute has published twenty-two *Cuadernos de Cultura Teatral*, each of which ordinarily contains three or four of the lectures previously given in the institute by the outstanding scholars and theatrical figures of Argentina on some aspect of Argentine drama. Another of its publications is the *Bibliotheca Teatral*, seven numbers of which have been published. Each number of this publication reproduces one or more plays, complete with introduction,

biographies and bibliographies. Still another publication is the *Boletín de Estudios de Teatro*, which includes biographical, bibliographical, historical and technical material on the theater. Thanks to the generosity of the Commission the library has now complete files of each of these publications except for numbers 1-8, 12-16 of the *Cuadernos*, which are out of print.

The Sociedad General de Autores de la Argentina began in 1934 to publish *Argentores*. Each number is devoted exclusively to the publication of one or more plays. At the beginning of each play is generally given the place and date of its first performance, along with the name of the producer and the names of the members of the cast. To date two hundred and forty-seven numbers have appeared of which the library now has all but forty-four numbers (nos. 1-26, 51-53, 99, 131-140, 162, 164-167).

Between 1918 and 1933, seven hundred and twenty plays were published in pamphlet form under the title *Bambalinas*, and seven hundred and seventy-five were similarly published with the title *La Escena*. Most numbers of both of these publications have been long out of print, but the library has been fortunate enough to acquire thirty-four scattered numbers of *Bambalinas* and fifty-five numbers of *La Escena*. The acquisition of the above-mentioned material plus many other printed plays and practically all printed books dealing with the history and criticism of the Argentine theater gives the library an unusually complete collection in this field.

II

Uruguay, the smallest independent republic of South America, had to win its independence from foreign domination not once but twice between the years 1810 to 1826: first from Spain and second from Brazil. In these fights for freedom the Uruguayans had two great leaders—José Gervasio Artigas and Juan Antonio Lavalleja.

José Artigas joined the 1810 movement for the independence of the River Plate area some eight months after it had begun. He became almost at once the leader of the Uruguayan patriots. He led them not only against the Spaniards but also against the Buenos Aires group and the Brazilians. Given the title of "Protector of Free Peoples," he spent the years 1813 to 1820 in a desperate and ultimately losing struggle to maintain an independent government in Uruguay. Besieged on the south and west by Argentina and on the north by Brazil, he finally succumbed in 1820 to the Brazilian onslaughts and withdrew to Paraguay, where he remained until his death in 1850.

According to W. H. Koebel in his book *Uruguay* (London, 1911), p. 79, "within the frontiers of the River Plate countries and of southern Brazil controversies over the character of Artigas have raged as fierce as any of the battles in which he took part. Argentine historians and European travellers of all nationalities have included him within the dark folds of the world's greatest criminals. In Uruguay, on the other hand, the name of Artigas stands for that of the national hero. According to Eduardo Muñoz Ximenes, 'the austerity of Cato, the purity of Aristides, the temperament of the Gracchi, the nobility of Camillus, the generosity of Fabricus—these virtues, allied to heroism and determination, have been found united within the breast of none but Artigas.' "

The Uruguayans have not been afraid to allow the acts and words of their hero to speak for him. Eduardo Acevedo in *José Artigas, jefe de los orientales y protector de los pueblos libres* (3v, Montevideo, 1909-1910) and in *El mito del Plata, comentario al último juicio del historiador Mitre sobre Artigas* (Buenos Aires, 1916), Alberto Lasplacés in *José Artigas, protector de los pueblos libres* (Madrid, 1933), Lorenzo Barbagelata in *Artigas antes de 1810* (2 ed., Montevideo, 1945), Clemente L. Fregeiro in *Artigas, estudio histórico. Documentos justificativos* (Montevideo, 1886), Edgardo Ublado Genta in *Artigas, el héroe de la Platanía, ensayo de filosofía*

de la historia del Río de La Plata en su hora fundamental (Buenos Aires, 1945), Justo Maeso in *El general Artigas y su época. Apuntes documentados para la historia oriental* (3v, Montevideo, 1885-1886), Elisa A. Menéndez in *Artigas, defensor de la democracia americana* (Montevideo, 1944), Carlos María Ramírez in *Artigas, debate entre "El Sud América" de Buenos Aires y "La Razón" de Montevideo* (Montevideo, 1884), Juan Zorrilla de San Martín in *La epopeya de Artigas, historia de los tiempos heroicos del Uruguay* (2v, Montevideo, 1910), 2 ed. corrected and enlarged (2v, Barcelona, 1916), another edition (5v, Montevideo, 1930)—all have made available much material dealing with Artigas, a large part of which is documentary.

In 1940 the Archivo General de la Nación of Uruguay published the correspondence of Artigas with the municipal council of Montevideo for the years 1814-1816 (*Correspondencia del general José Artigas al cabildo de Montevideo (1814-1816)*). This edition was quickly exhausted and a second one issued in 1946 to meet the demand for primary material on the life of Artigas. The great wealth of material now available in Spanish is a challenge to English and American scholars to make the life and exploits of this Uruguayan hero known also to the English speaking world.

"Treinta y Tres" (Thirty-three) is a proper name in Uruguay. It is the name of a province, a town, innumerable public parks and streets, a brand of cigarettes, and an infinite number of other objects. An expedition of thirty-three Uruguayan patriots under the leadership of Juan Antonio Lavalleja set out from Buenos Aires in 1826 with the purpose of wresting their native land from the Brazilian intruders. Gaining recruits in increasing numbers after their first victory at Dolores in Uruguay, the expedition continued its daring march to the gates of Montevideo and on into the city. Soon all Uruguay was free again. From the time the expedition left Buenos Aires, it made Lavalleja its leader. After independence was

won he continued to be the recognized head of his country. He is rightfully called the hero of Uruguay's second struggle for independence. Although not so well known as Artigas, the life of Juan Antonio Lavalleja is well worth study by those interested in Latin America. He played an intriguing and turbulent role in Uruguayan affairs until his death in September, 1853.

The Archivo General de la Nación of Uruguay in 1935 began the publication of the archival materials dealing with this national hero. To date five volumes have been published under the title *Archivo del General Juan A. Lavalleja* (5v, Montevideo, 1935-1946). The Archivo General has published also during this period the minutes of the city council of Montevideo for the years 1814 to 1829 (volumes XI to XV of the *Publicaciones del archivo general de la nación*) as well as *Diario de operaciones de la escuadra republicana, campaña del Brasil, 1826-1828* (Montevideo, 1934). All of these are invaluable to the study of the years 1810-1830, critical ones in Uruguayan history. The gift of the Archivo General de la Nación to the Latin American Collection of the fourth and fifth volumes of the archive of Juan A. Lavalleja, the second edition of the correspondence of José Artigas with Montevideo, the tenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth volumes of the *Publicaciones*, Ricardo D. Campos' life of *Brigadier general doctor Thomas García de Zúñiga, 1781-1843* (Montevideo, 1946), containing reproductions of many of Artigas' letters and the facsimile edition of the newspaper *Gaceta de la Provincia Oriental, Canelones, 1826-27* (Montevideo, 1943), published by the Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay, has greatly enriched our Uruguayan collection. It is hoped that to this will soon be added the first three volumes of the Lavalleja archive as well as the ninth and the eleventh to the fourteenth volume of the *Publicaciones del Archivo Nacional*.

RARE BOOK COLLECTIONS

To its already extensive Byron MS holdings, TxU has recently added, through the generosity of ten donors, an important collection of 36 letters and documents relating to the Pisan affray of 1822.

Late in the afternoon of March 24, 1822, Byron, Shelley, Trelawny, Captain Hay, Count Pietro Gamba, and John Taaffe, Jr., were returning to Pisa from their customary afternoon ride. An Italian serjeant-major named Masi, late for muster roll, rode rudely through their midst, jostling Taaffe.

"Are we going to stand for this man's insolence?" Taaffe demanded.

"Certainly not," replied Byron.

Though unarmed, all put spurs to their horses and intercepted the serjeant-major near the city gate, where other soldiers were on duty. An altercation ensued in which Captain Hay's nose was cut by a sabre, Shelley was knocked from his horse, and all the English were arrested. Disregarding the arrest, Byron rode through the guard to his own villa, where he instructed his secretary to report the illegal arrest to the authorities. Turning back toward the scene of the affray, he encountered the serjeant-major not far from the villa. More words ensued; then the two men parted company. As the serjeant-major rode past Byron's villa, one of the servants, armed with a three-pronged weapon, ran out and stabbed him in the side.

It was a serious wound, and for days Masi's life was despaired of. Three servants were arrested—one of them (the faithful Tita of *Don Juan*) because of his villainous-looking beard—depositions were taken, and the laborious wheels of Italian justice were set in motion. Though Masi recovered, months passed before judgment was rendered acquitting the servants but recommending that Tita be banished from Tuscany.

Byron meanwhile had appealed to the English *chargé d'affaires* at Florence, E. J. Dawkins, for assistance. Seventeen of

the letters in the present collection are from Byron to Dawkins, for the most part long and detailed letters, often highly personal. In all there are 52 pages of Byron's handwriting. A letter from Taaffe to Byron likewise contains a note in Byron's handwriting. Other members of the group were also writing to Dawkins: there are four letters and a copy of a deposition from Taaffe and a letter from Captain Hay and in reply there are five letters from Hay to Byron, one to Taaffe, and one to Hay. In addition there are letters in Italian from Byron's steward Lega Zambelli to Byron's attorney, Collini, and the commissioner of police to Byron. A letter in French, apparently to Dawkins, written by Marquis Mansi, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lucca, and an account of the Pisan affray from "Observateur Autrichien" complete the dossier of the Pisan affray. A final letter, written by Henry Dunn, proprietor of a British shop at Leghorn, to a member of Byron's household concerning one of Byron's servants who is ill, is apparently unrelated to the others.

Donors of the letters and documents were Lem Scarbrough, Dave Reed, Louis Novy, W. S. Gatewood, Judge Ben H. Powell, W. T. Caswell, E. L. DeGolyer, Mrs. Goodall Wooten, Mrs. Herman Brown, and Mrs. Fagan Dickson.

GENERAL

I

The library has recently acquired a complete file of an early undergraduate literary monthly *Harvardiana*, September, 1834-July 1838. This class of publication was still in its experimental stage. The first American college magazine, the *Literary Cabinet*, was published at Yale, 1806-07. Samuel T. Hildreth, one of the editors, described the circumstances leading to the founding of *Harvardiana*. In the spring of 1834 two freshmen stood on the campus discussing the need of a literary journal at Harvard. At a meeting of the freshman class it was voted unanimously to establish the Irving Club "for the purpose of

mutual improvement in composition, and for . . . publishing a paper or magazine if thought necessary." The college authorities frowned upon the project; the junior class asserted "that they would countenance no such proceedings"—besides, they had been "consulting upon the expedience of publishing a periodical themselves." The following September, when the juniors had become seniors, the first issue of *Harvardiana* appeared.

Only in volume three are the contributors to the magazine at all identified, and even in that volume a few preferred to remain anonymous. But The University of Texas file, once owned by Samuel B. Cruft, has manuscript identifications of most of the authors and of the editors for one volume. The most prolific authors in the other volumes may be assumed to be the editors. The names Spooner, Winslow, and Shackford reappear most frequently in the first volume; Spooner wrote the editorial valedictory. Minns, Morris, Hale and Bartlett are the most common in the second volume; Minns wrote the editorial introduction. Cruft lists Horatio E. Hale, C. Hayward and S. T. Hildreth as editors of the third volume. Horatio Hale, the son of Sara Josepha Hale, editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, later became a famous ethnologist. The editors of the last volume were listed in the periodical: Nathan Hale, Jr., older brother of Edward Everett Hale, and later a journalist; Rufus King, later a civic leader in Cincinnati; George W. Lippitt, later a diplomat; James R. Lowell; and Charles W. Scate, a South Carolinian whose early death cut off a promising career.

The contents of the *Harvardiana* are significant first for the contributions of Jones Very and James Russell Lowell. Eight of Very's poems were published in the second volume: six had appeared earlier in the *Salem Observer*, but "King Philip" and "Lines to ———— on the Death of a Friend" were first printed here. Lowell, as one of the editors during his senior year, published thirteen poems and eleven prose sketches in the fourth volume.

The social historian may extract from the pages a segment of the college life of the nineteenth century. For in the pages of *Harvardiana* are reflected the daily lives of the students from the required biweekly theme ("Me thinks this theme has met with strange mishaps! / I relish not the sight of these black marks. . . .") to "Light-Hearted Love" ("I do not love, as others love, / To mourn, look sad, and sigh. . . .").

Eight other complete files of *Harvardiana* are recorded in the U.L.S.—six in New England, one at Albany, and one in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

II

Two significant additions to the library of the Geology Department are:

Feuille des Naturalistes; revue mensuelle d'histoire naturelle.
1^{re}—47^e annee; mai 1870—dec. 1926, and

Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums. Bd. 1—26, no. 2,
1886—1912.

Both serials contain many articles on natural science subjects inclusive of paleontology. Texas is the center of the oil industry—an industry that is based on the explorations and brain work done by geologists and paleontologists. There are over 2,000 geologists and paleontologists active in Texas; various companies have large staffs of geologists and paleontologists; and several research centers are maintained by the companies. Yet the library facilities available in Texas to these research men continue to be inadequate. The University of Texas Library facilities are the best available, and the Geology Department Library offers a nucleus of materials needed by these researchers. The two recent additions are part of a campaign by geologists of the University to make this library one of the best in the United States of America in geological science.

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THE LIBRARY CHRONICLE is edited by Joseph Jones, Department of English, and published by the Library of The University of Texas, Austin 12, Alexander Moffit, Librarian.



